

## PARKER AT YIDDISH PLAY.

### EAST SIDE ALL TORN UP OVER THIS INVASION.

Actors How to Judge, Judge How to Act—When Puzled the Judge Asks Florie Sullivan, Who Asks Jerome, Who Asks Ahearn, Who Asks Goldfogle.

Candidate Parker did a most unconservative stunt last night. Accompanied by District Attorney Jerome, he invaded the very Democratic Ghetto, sat with five district leaders and other political lights of the lower East Side during a performance in Yiddish at the Grand Theatre, submitted graciously to considerable cheering and some testing and wound up at a supper in Jerome's, the Sherry's of the East Side.

Charley White, the prize-ring referee, who was with Mr. Parker all the way, summed up his own feelings and the thoughts of most others of the company when he slipped into the candidatorial box put out his hand and said: "Judge I give you th' d'cision now."

Mr. Parker arrived from Esopus at 7:45 o'clock last evening and was met at the foot of West Forty-second street by District Attorney Jerome, The Hon. Charles White, and other secretaries. Mr. McCauland and Mr. Hodder drove to the City Club for dinner. At 8:25 o'clock they took carriage for the Jewish Theatre.

Grand street, all day agog with expectancy, was grand indeed. Inspector Schmittberger was about with Capt. Flood of the Eldridge street station, six sergeants and 200 policemen. They strung lines in Grand street from the Bowery to Eldridge street to keep the crowd of 5,000 people in order. Street cars were blocked and there was much jamming on the sidewalks. When the Judge's carriage came in sight, at least \$11 worth of red fire was burned along the curb, the gladness cheering and the cops got busy with their shoulders.

Twenty proud policemen formed an impenetrable lane from the curb to the theatre entrance. Judge Parker and his companions disembarked and went in, preceded by Inspector Schmittberger and Capt. Flood. They were greeted in the lobby by Leader Florie Sullivan of the Eighth and his reception committee, and led through the packed aisles to the left stage box.

Jacob Adler and his company were giving "King Lear," but they knew of the impending event, and as the first cheer (rather mild) came from a part of the audience of 2,000 people the actors stopped to give the Presidential candidate a chance. The cheering grew until it was of satisfactory proportions, lasted three minutes and then quit.

There were cheers for the Judge and cheers for Florie Sullivan, for Scully of the Twelfth, for Harburger of the Tenth, for Borough President Ahearn, for Senator Fitzgerald, for Congressman Goldfogle and, very loud and determined, for William Travers Jerome. All these sat in the Parker box. Then came noises for Sheriff Erlanger, ex-Assemblyman Isidor Cohen and Assemblyman Siegelstein, who sat in the box behind. Someone cheered also for Moe Levy.

Judge Parker rose and bowed to the audience, the players bowed to him, he bowed to the players, the applause ceased and "King Lear" went on its tragic way.

At the end of the first act there was more cheering for Judge Parker, and all the folks who could get near the box tried to shake the candidate's hand. Charley White, who had the entrée, performed the feat more gracefully than any one else.

"It's a great night for the Ghetto," said Charley. "Never before has a candidate for President honored a Jewish theatre with his presence. Low was down here last time he ran, but—"

The Duke of Essex street and Alderman Tock, who wore a very nifty green tuxedo with evening clothes, said it was all fine. The Hon. Bill Sulzer, who went right into the box and was welcomed, came out beaming and got a cheer for himself.

Judge Parker seemed interested in the second act of the performance, a Yiddish play called "Die Wahrheit," in which there were so many splashes of English that the trend was easy. He laughed heartily and applauded at the end. Once, when he was stumped by a comic speech, which the audience laughed very loudly, he asked Mr. Jerome what it was. Mr. Jerome asked Florie Sullivan, who asked President Ahearn, who asked Congressman Goldfogle. Then they all found out.

The Judge left after this act and there was a crush at the door. He walked across Grand street, surrounded by a turbulent throng, and entered Lorber's, where the feast was spread. The proprietor refrained from setting the table in cupid's corner, famous as an East Side match-making place.

At the candidate's right sat Jacob Adler and John F. Ahearn and at his left were District Attorney Jerome and David Kessler, the second actor of the company. Congressman Goldfogle was present until he was called back to the Grand to make a political speech at a following which had gathered there. Charley White, who had been placed opposite the Judge and the Bald Eagle of the P. R. saw that the other great men had plenty of celery.

About five hundred people were at the door when the Judge came out to go to hotel and he warned the driver not to run any of them down. He heard more cheers as he drove away with Mr. Jerome. He returned as soon as he reached the Seville.

Why the candidate made his little journey to the East Side was somewhat hazy last night, but the general explanation was that Mr. Jerome had often told Judge Parker about the six Yiddish theatres of the town and of the excellent acting of Jacob Adler. They at last arranged the theatre party, assisted by Editor Gunsberg of the *East Side Life*, who knows Mr. Jerome very well.

The proposition of pleasing some of the district leaders at the same time fitted in nicely, hence the presence of Florie Sullivan, etc. The party was to have been pulled off to-night, but when the Judge asked Mr. Jerome that to-night would be impossible on account of another engagement, Mr. Jerome wired him to come on to-morrow. This is explained the hasty flight from Erhixt.

**RUMOR OF SHIPS ESCAPE.**  
Paris Hears That Some Have Got Out of Port Arthur.

## FASTEST OF BIG WARSHIPS.

### The Cruiser Colorado Makes a Record of 22.27 Knots an Hour.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The new armored cruiser Colorado had her official trial trip over the Cape Ann course to-day and her speed requirement of 22 knots an hour for four consecutive hours gleaming was exceeded, the unofficial time, without the tidal corrections, which slightly favor the ship, being an average of 22.27 knots an hour. This is the fastest speed ever attained by an armored cruiser in the American Navy, and the new craft, the first of her weight to be completed, is queen of the fleet.

The Government trial board figured that for the Colorado to make her required speed, she would have to cover a distance of eighty-eight nautical miles in four hours, so a course of forty-four miles, stretching north from Cape Ann to Boone Island, was laid out and marked by naval vessels. The Colorado was to start from the southern end of the stake boats, steam over it, then turn and come back, the time consumed in turning being deducted from the elapsed time.

The cruiser got an early start, passing the vessel marking the southern end of the line shortly before 9 A. M., and she repassed it coming home at 12:36 P. M., her elapsed time for the eighty-eight knots being 3 hours and 57 minutes and 2 seconds, or an average speed of 22.27 knots an hour. The conditions for the trial were perfect. The machinery worked smoothly and the boilers furnished steam faster than the engines could use it, the pop valve being frequently open.

While going north over the course the Colorado at one time went as slow as seven knots an hour, this being due to shallow water, it was said. The best speed attained was about half way on the home-ward trip, when the average speed between end of the stake boats reached twenty-three knots an hour.

After finishing the speed trial the cruiser was put through a steering test and out the figure eight, the diameter of the circles in which she turned being less than twice her length. The anchor tests also proved satisfactory.

## TEN LAKE SUBMARINES?

### Invitations to a Launching Indicate That Number Have Been Built.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 24.—The Lake Torpedo Boat Company issued invitations to-day to the launching at noon on next Thursday of the submarine torpedo boat Captain Simon Lake No. 10, at the shipyard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, at Newport News, Va., and made the statement that the boat to be launched is an exact counterpart of the Protector, which was sold abroad.

The Captain Simon Lake No. 10 will be tried by the Navy Department in competitive tests under a recent act of Congress. The name of the new submarine indicates that nine others of that type have been built. A Bridgeport stockholder to-day confirmed the reports that the company has received orders for a large number of submarines of the Protector type. He said that Russia will go to the seat of war in the Far East with a submarine torpedo boat fleet for the purpose of wiping out the Japanese warships.

The stockholder is a personal friend of Simon Lake, the inventor of the Protector, and president of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. He says that Russia hopes to regain her lost prestige in Japanese waters with the combined aid of the Baltic fleet and a fleet of submarine boats.

## "ROOSEVELT NO CHRISTIAN."

### So Said the Rev. Mr. Bell—"Retract," Cried a Dozen Preachers, and He Shifted.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Rev. George Bell, pastor of the Patterson Memorial Church, jumped up at the regular meeting of Presbyterian ministers to-day and said:

"What of President Roosevelt's Christianity? When he was Commissioner of the New York Police Department he did all in his power to suppress the liquor traffic and to stamp out evil. In his recent letter of acceptance of the nomination from his party he said not a word against liquor."

"I do not think, therefore, that President Roosevelt is a Christian. He is not proving himself such."

Immediately twenty preachers jumped to their feet, shaking threatening fingers at Mr. Bell and trying to talk at once.

"Roosevelt is a good man!" shouted one.

"I object to such a statement about the President before this body," cried the Rev. Charles Nevins.

"Retract, retract!" chorused the others.

"Well," said Mr. Bell, in softer tones, "I shall modify my remarks somewhat, by saying that such men do not prove by their acts at all times that they are Christians."

"That's better," cried the ministers, and they let it go at that.

## ANOTHER SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

### A Woman's Hat and Photograph and a Letter Found Near the American Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—In Prospect Park, a few hundred feet from the American Falls, a stranger this morning found a woman's hat, a young woman's photograph and a letter. They were close by the Rapids, and a stone held them fast. The letter was addressed to W. F. Canfield, New Cheltenham Hotel, Buffalo. It was signed "Puss." Its wording tells that the writer had journeyed from Chicago to Buffalo expecting to meet him, but there had been a change in his recent marriage. This news had made her realize that they were parted forever, and feeling that she could not live without him, bade good-by to him and the world.

The supposition is that the writer then leaped into the river and went over the Falls to death. Canfield is an actor, but no information from there was last week. That his company is of a nice looking girl and photograph is taken at Hall's studio, Broadway, New York.

## Effort Made to Burn a Tenement.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to burn a three-story double frame tenement at 218 Stagg street, Williamsburg, containing five families. Three bundles of paper, saturated with kerosene, had been placed in the lower hallway near a winding stairway. The family of Henry Heitman, his wife and seven small children, were nearly overcome by smoke and were carried out. After the blaze had been put out the oil saturated paper was turned over to the police and Fire Marshal Beers was notified.

## SUBWAY RIDERS SHAKEN UP.

### TWO LOCAL TRAINS VERY CLOSE, AND MAYBE THEY BUMPED.

Green Motorman a Little Slow in Applying Brakes—Ran to a Station, Against the Rules, When Another Train Was There—Shows There Can Be a Collision.

Some of the passengers who were riding free in the subway last night had a shaking up near Ninety-sixth street. One report of what happened had it that two local trains had been in collision. Sifted down to facts, the accident—if it could be called so—didn't amount to much.

The subway was doing on a green business. Local trains were running on a three-minute headway and express trains on a six-minute headway. All of the trains were carrying passengers and some of them were filled. The road might have been running for months.

According to people at the Ninety-sixth street station two of the local trains running on this headway about 6 o'clock actually bumped there. General Manager Hedley said they didn't go as far as that—they hadn't quite touched each other. Anyway the two trains were north-bound. Each was made up of five cars and each was fairly filled with passengers.

The first train had stopped at the Ninety-sixth street station. According to the train dispatcher the other train following it was in charge of a particularly green motorman who hasn't got the knack of stopping his train down very fine yet. He ran to a point where he thought he ought to put on the airbrakes, but he had waited too long.

"The train," said the train dispatcher, "went just a little bit too far before it came to a dead stop and it bumped into the other. Some people may have been shaken in their seats a bit, but not enough to feel it the next minute. At any rate, everybody went on with the train, which went to 145th street and then down again."

Manager Hedley said: "There was no collision, nor was there imminent danger of one, as it was reported to me. Two trains on the northbound local track were running close together. While the first was standing in the Ninety-sixth street station the train following started into the station limits."

"This was against the rules. The motorman of the rear train, realizing that he was violating the rule, put on the airbrakes suddenly and brought his train to a sudden stop. So far as I know, nobody was bumped hard and nothing was broken."

The incident brought out the fact that the block system, with all its accompanying safeguards of automatic signals and stops, is used on the express tracks only. It had been the general impression outside of the subway that the system covered both express and local tracks and that collisions on the latter were as impossible as on the express tracks. This is not the case.

"It would be impossible for us to use the block system on the local tracks," said Mr. Hedley. "If we did, we could not handle one-third of the traffic that the subway is depended upon to carry. In the rush hours we must necessarily run trains close together. We could not keep them a block apart on the local tracks. On the express tracks, though, collisions are impossible."

The local tracks are safeguarded by emergency brakes on every train, which the motorman can apply.

## KIDNAPPED BOY'S MURDERERS.

### Cries Obtained Tending to Implicate the Gypsies in Custody.

PHENIXVILLE, Pa., Oct. 24.—While little of the mystery around the brutal murder of four-year-old Michael Mayerski has been dispelled so far by the investigation of the Chester county authorities, they say they have found several clues which fasten the net closer about six gypsies who were arrested yesterday.

The strongest of these is a clasp knife found in a pocket of one of the gypsies, and announced to-day that stains and hairs were found on the blade of this knife, both of which are believed to be human. The blade was closely examined by Dr. Charles F. Doran and Dr. Charles Worth at the Phoenixville Hospital, and what are thought to be blood clots were removed from the blade and placed in two vials for further analysis.

The movements of the gypsies on last Friday when the boy was kidnapped, have been traced. Charles Wright says he saw the band at Oak Station, three miles from Phoenixville, on the night of the abduction. Heavy rains had caused the river to rise, flooding the camp of the band there and causing them to head for higher ground near Phoenixville.

Wright says the gypsies were driving two wagons, one of which had a white canvas covering and a yellow running gear. It is in this description that George Wahl gives of the wagon that he says was driven by the two men who enticed young Mayerski away.

Another witness has been found who on Friday night heard the screams of a child. She looked out the window and saw the wagon with white top and yellow gear dash by. A man was holding a boy and trying to muffle his cries. There are many other features that point to the gypsies as the murderers. The defendants were sworn in to-day to guard the jail.

## ROOSEVELT LAWYERS.

### More of 'Em Enrolled Than the "Constitution Club" Could Collect.

The Lawyers' Roosevelt and Fairbanks Club of this city has been organized only a week, but in that time it has been joined by nineteen hundred members. The Parker Constitution Club, which has been at work for nearly two months, admits that its membership is less than fifteen hundred. Since it began its existence the Parker club has been endeavoring to create the impression that the majority of the lawyers in this city are in favor of the election of Judge Parker. How much foundation there is for this is shown by the fact that a couple of days ago the Lawyers' Roosevelt and Fairbanks Club sent out inquiries to its members asking if they would vote for Judge Parker.

The Republican Club between now and election day. In less than twenty-four hours 300 favorable responses were received.

## 10 to 8 on Herriek Offered by Schumm.

Fred H. Schumm of Brooklyn placed a bet yesterday of \$2,000 to \$1,000 that Roosevelt and Fairbanks would carry the State of New York by 40,000. He has \$5,000 to 3 to 1 that Roosevelt will be elected, and \$5,000 to 10 to 8 that Herriek will be elected, with no takers.

Stk trains a day via the water-level route of the New York Central to St. Louis, and the fair is in full blast.—Ad.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.—Ad.

## RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR "BOOED."

### Hostile Demonstration When He Arrives in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, returned this evening to London from a holiday trip to Germany. About a hundred curious persons were waiting him at the Victoria Station, and they "booed" him until his carriage was out of sight.

It is reported that when he was questioned about the firing on the trawlers Count Benckendorff replied courteously that the only knowledge he had of the matter was what he had read in the newspapers. He added that he could not say anything on the subject.

A representative of the *Daily News* saw Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, at the embassy. He said he was ill with fatigue and anxiety, but he added:

"I authorize you to say from me to the people of England that I am absolutely certain that what has occurred was a deplorable incident and nothing else. My regret and my country's regret it is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to speak of."

## 5 TO 1 BET ON ROOSEVELT.

### With Odds on Higgins in This State at 10 to 9.

A bet of 5 to 1 on Roosevelt was closed in the Broad street curb market yesterday afternoon. The Parker end was taken by Bunnell & Buchanan, who put up \$200 against L. F. Elder's \$1,000. In the early part of the day Winchell & Co. wagered \$1,000 to \$250 on Roosevelt with A. G. Hood. The odds fluctuated throughout the day between 4 and 5 to 1 on Roosevelt, but although a great many offers were made from both sides, few bets were placed.

On the gubernatorial contest the odds again favored Higgins. Sheffield & McCullough bet \$1,000 against \$900 with Batcheller & Ades that Higgins would be elected, and later placed \$1,000 to \$3,000 with E. C. Potter on the same proposition.

## DR. CASPAR MORRIS FINED.

### Must Pay \$400 for Assaulting W. H. Smedley, a Philadelphia Contractor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Dr. Caspar Morris, lineal descendant of Robert Morris and head of that exclusive Philadelphia family, was fined \$400 and costs to-day for assaulting William H. Smedley, a builder.

The assault occurred last April. The two men were standing in line in the Girard Trust's building waiting to deposit some money. Dr. Morris and Smedley had an altercation about their positions in the line.

"You're a liar," said the doctor.

"You're no gentleman," said Smedley.

Then they mixed it up. Smedley had to go to a hospital, and when he got well had the physician arrested, and the verdict to-day was the result.

## PRESENT A POEM TO ROOSEVELT.

### It Recites His Services to the Jewish Race in the Kishineff Affair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A delegation of prominent Hebrew citizens of Baltimore called on President Roosevelt to-day to present to him a poem reciting the high character of the services which Mr. Roosevelt rendered to the Jewish race in connection with the Kishineff outrages.

The poem was written in Hebrew on parchment by Israel Fine, who was a member of the visiting delegation. The presentation was made in anticipation of Mr. Roosevelt's forty-sixth birthday, which will occur on Oct. 27. The President presented to each of his visitors a photograph of himself with his autograph inscribed on it.

## "THE COLLIERIES WILL WORK."

### Answer of Mine Operators to a Notice of a Mitchell Day Holiday.

LANSFORD, Pa., Oct. 24.—President Dettery of the Seventh district of the United Mine Workers to-day sent a notice to the coal companies saying:

"Saturday will be observed as Mitchell Day and the collieries will not work."

Shortly after the receipt of this letter the companies gave out this statement:

"The collieries will work."

This was supplemented by the information from officials that the companies could run their own business without the assistance of Mr. Dettery, and it was not for him to say when they should work and when they should not work. Mitchell Day demonstrations have been ordered to be held in many towns, in the hope of reviving interest in the union. The general opinion is that 80 per cent. of the miners will work as usual on Saturday.

## PHILIPPINES JUDGE QUITS.

### J. F. Cooper of Texas Leaves the Supreme Bench in the Islands.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 24.—Judge J. F. Cooper of this city, one of the seven judges constituting the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, has tendered his resignation to President Roosevelt and it has been accepted.

Judge Cooper was appointed by the Philippine Commission in February, 1901, and resigns now on account of the bad state of his wife's health in the islands. He will practice law at Washington, looking after appeals cases from the Supreme Court of the Philippines unless the amount involved is as much as \$25,000.

The successor to Judge Cooper will soon be appointed by the President.

## 19,000 "GEORGE B. McLELLANS."

### Mayor Has Got Through the Job of Signing City Bonds.

Mayor McClellan finished yesterday the long drawn out task of signing \$35,000,000 worth of the city's \$1,000 long term bonds. The job was begun on July 20 last. Some of the bonds were registered and were in blocks of ten to fifty, but the vast majority of them were single. The total number that had to be signed was over 26,000. Of these the Mayor signed about 19,000. The rest were signed by President Fomes and Vice-President Sullivan of the Board of Aldermen.

## Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: St. Strabo, Barbados, Oct. 15, at Alabama, Baltimore, Oct. 22; St. Citia di Palermo, Gibraltar, Oct. 9.

## DEWEY'S FINE WINE AND GRAPE JUICE.

Cannot be excused for the sick. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 139 Fulton St., N. Y.—Ad.

## RUSSIA'S OFFENCE

### Might Justify the Strongest Measures by England.

Much Depends Now on the Promptness and Tone of Apology by the Czar's Government—Sharp, Swift Crisis Might Follow Any Cavilling at British Demands—Must Be Made to Recognize and Obey the Rules of Decency in the Family of Nations—Outlook for Peace.

## COUNTRY DEEPLY MOVED.

### All Europe Appalled at This Latest Russian Outrage.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 24.—It is but justice to the English people to say that no other great country would have manifested the self-restraint which has been shown here in the face of Russia's wanton outrage. In the case of almost any other great Power fleets would have been moving and armies would have been mobilizing within twenty-four hours of the news of the sinking of the North Sea trawlers.

England stays her hand—perhaps wisely. A bold and far-seeing Government might adopt a different policy for the ultimate good, not only of the British Empire, but of the world at large.

Let there be no question about the feeling of the British people. Their anger is deep, grim and lasting. No apology will wipe it out; no reparation will assuage it. No sudden national emotion in this generation has equalled it in intensity.

But John Bull is least demonstrative when he is most deeply moved. Nobody detests war with a hatred more genuine than his has been during the last few years. Yet he would have applauded his Government to-day if it had been told that a British fleet had been sent out with orders to capture or destroy the Russian Baltic squadron.

It is pointed out to him that in any other age than this such action would have been a foregone conclusion. More than one British statesman within the memory of living Englishmen would have resorted to it. It is a question in the minds of many whether this policy would not be the best even in these days of gentler statesmanship.

## ALL EUROPE APPALLED.

Not England alone, but all Europe is agitated and appalled by the difficulties of the situation. This latest and greatest outrage by Russia confronts the world with a dilemma for which international law provides no solution. A great nation flagrantly defies all rules, first of diplomacy and then of war. She makes pretence when it suits her of conforming to the usages of international intercourse, apologizes when it pleases her to do so, and passes on to a fresh insult.

International comity prescribes that apology and pecuniary reparation should cancel the offence. But Russia has reduced the process to a farce, and diplomacy is asking helplessly what is to be done.

It is not alone therefore the sinking of the Hull fishing boats which is seriously disturbing the chancelleries of Europe. The incident cannot be regarded as an isolated one. Other complications, as bad, or worse, are regarded as possible, even probable. The Russian Government is demoralized and desperate. The sending out of the Baltic fleet equipped with a personnel untrained and incompetent is in itself an act of folly, of which its first exploit is only a demonstration. There are no two opinions on this point in any European capital.

It is not for a moment believed that the Hull outrage was committed deliberately. Russia's opportunities for involving Great Britain in order to escape the humiliation of defeat at the hands of Japan alone have been many. It is almost universally believed that the explanation of the attack is crazy panic, begotten of rank inexperience and alcohol.

## ENGLAND'S DUTY.

But the feeling is strong throughout England that mere apology and payment of a money indemnity will not be adequate. The opinion is already widely expressed that Great Britain owes it not only to herself but to civilization to compel the Russian Government to recognize and obey ordinary rules of decency in the family of nations.

There is good reason for believing that Lord Lansdowne's instructions to Ambassador Hardinge are to demand firmly the removal of the officers responsible for firing upon the trawlers. It is not yet clear whether Admiral Rojestvensky was in touch with the division of the fleet which attacked the fishermen. Some attempt has been made to deny that he was within signalling distance. His responsibility, however, is complete. Great Britain may well demand that the fleet shall not proceed under such reckless command.

## IF RUSSIA DOES NOT ACT PROMPTLY.

Everything now depends upon the promptness and the tone of the Russian apology. If she cavils at any feature of the British demands the situation will speedily become serious. A sharp, swift crisis might lead to a speedy settlement of the whole war situation.

If Great Britain should seize the Baltic fleet and bombard Cronstadt, as she would

be justified in doing by nearly all historical precedents, the Far Eastern war might be brought to an end, and all outstanding questions between England and Russia might be settled and the Czar might have peace, to his own ultimate advantage, before the end of the year. This is the view openly taken in London to-day by many Englishmen, who lament the absence of a strong man in Downing street.

## WHAT THE DIPLOMATS SAY.

### "Ghastly Blunder," "Deplorable Incident"—No One Can Explain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Baron Graevenitz, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy, assured an interviewer to-day that the North Sea incident was a ghastly blunder but nothing more. He said:

"We had ample evidence that an attempt was to be made in an underhand way to damage the sailing of the Baltic fleet during their passage through the North Sea. The Russian officers may have thought it probable that ordinary boats had been requisitioned and fitted with torpedo tubes."

"I can only suppose that the reason the Admiral in command did not stop to inquire the result of his cannonade was that he had no idea that any one had been killed."

"I am certain of one thing," the Baron concluded, "there must have been a great mistake on the part of the fishermen. Something must have provoked the Russian fleet. Probably the fishermen were approaching too near, and as the night was foggy I suppose our people, seeing lights, thought some danger was approaching."